

PERIODICALS

American Journal of Physical Anthropology

July-September 1939, Vol. 25, No. 2.—The contributions of the late Professor T. Wingate Todd to anatomy and physical anthropology are reviewed by Professor W. M. Krogman and a list of 190 publications is appended. Studies of growth and age changes are among the most important of Todd's papers and he sometimes experimented upon animals, for example by thyroidectomy, in order to attempt to isolate factors of growth. Comparison between mankind and other mammals was always in Todd's mind.

Blood Group Tests on Stains, mummified tissues and cancellous bone are discussed by P. B. Candela with special reference to technique and to forensic medicine, but the author points out that ancient bones give better results than mummified tissues and there is thus a possibility of information about blood-group characteristics even for the earliest men.

Blood Groups of American Indians by W. C. Boyd shows that A is far more widespread and occurs in far larger proportions of a sample than has commonly been supposed. Data for eighty-one samples are given and the samples containing more than 25 per cent of A are all in Western Canada and the Western States of U.S.A., with the exception of one sample from Nova Scotia.

Classification of Hair Colour by Mildred Trotter is a general review of what has been said on this subject. The other papers deal chiefly with identification of points for anthropometric purposes and some anatomical details.

H. J. FLEURE.

Annals of Eugenics

August 1939, Vol. 9, Part 3.—*The spread of harmful autosomal recessive genes in human populations.*—By J. B. S. Haldane.—Two to three thousand years ago the population of Europe was chiefly composed of small endogamous communities. Haldane shows that the great diminution in inbreeding which has taken place since then, and which is probably still continuing, would first cause a rapid decrease in the frequency of lethal and sublethal recessive conditions. This reduction would be followed by the gradual spread of the harmful genes throughout the community and then by a slow increase in the recessive condition frequency, until the old equilibrium level was once more attained. The period of half-completion of this return to equilibrium is at least of the order of 2,000 years and may, in some cases, be much longer. Thus the process must still be far from complete and, unless measures of control can be developed, the frequency of rare recessive conditions such as amaurotic idiocy and

ichthyosis foetalis may be expected to increase for some thousands of years. Here lies a possible explanation of the observed fact that dominant abnormalities are commoner than recessive.

Further studies of pollen tube competition in primula sinensis.—By G. H. Beale.—The author describes a statistical investigation of the effect on pollen tube competition of two genes which modify the relative positions of anther and stigma.

Papers of mathematical importance include contributions to the theory of discriminant function analysis by R. A. Fisher and P. L. Hsu. There are several reviews of books which should interest the eugenicist, including Guett's *Erbleiden des Auges*, *Handbuch der Erbkrankheiten*, Band 5 and the new edition of Sinnott and Dunn's *Principles of Genetics*.

D. J. FINNEY.

Journal of Contraception

October 1939, Vol. 4, No. 8.—Dr. Leo Shedlovsky and H. Bodner have continued their studies of contraceptive products and in this number of the *Journal* publish the results of their examination of a large number of jellies and creams. They describe briefly their methods of analysis and give in table form the results of analysing fifty-three products. They found that over 95 per cent contained glycerine and that the pH was below 5 in every case; the least acid product being orthogynol at 4.6 and the most acid laetokol A at 1.7. The authors comment on the poor buffering power of many of these products and suggest that this might well be improved with advantage. The product giving the flattest and therefore most satisfactory titration curve was Milsan. Many of the products relied on their acidic properties for their spermicidal efficiency, about half contained oxyquinoline salts, aluminum salts were present in five, and quinine or a formaldehyde derivative were each present in two. The authors examined the surface tension of the above fifty-three products and of a further twenty-two and found that few jellies but nearly all creams contained some surface active substance. They point out that there is evidence that substances which reduce surface tension below 30 dynes in a 0.1 per cent aquæ solution have considerable spermicidal powers and suggest that if it can be proved that such substances have no harmful local effects it would be desirable to include some such dispersive agent in all jellies and creams.

Certification of Birth Control Centres.—The Birth Control Federation of America has recently been issuing certificates of affiliation to clinics willing to comply with certain requirements formulated by the Medical Department of the Federation. The list of such affiliated clinics will thus serve as a guide to the public and help them to discriminate

between centres run on ethical lines and those run merely as communal ventures. The formulated requirements correspond closely with those required by the Family Planning Association of its affiliated clinics, a list of which has been published by that Association for many years.

There is in this number of the *Journal* a summary of the paper by Dr. J. R. Baker and R. M. Ranson which was published in the January and April 1939 numbers of the *EUGENICS REVIEW*. **November 1939, Vol. 4, No. 9.**—Martha G. Waldstein, one of the social workers at the ill-fated Massachusetts Birth Control Clinics, gives an account of a follow-up of the former patients of the Brookline and South End Mothers' Health Offices. These offices were closed by the police in August 1937 and the follow-up was made during the next ten months. Out of a total of 1,480 patients 124 were not visited as they had never returned to the clinic after their first attendance and 585 could not be traced owing to change of address. The remaining 771 were all visited; of these 449 (58 per cent) were still using the prescribed method, 276 (35 per cent) were not using it and 46 (6 per cent) gave no definite answer. The reasons for discontinuing the use of the method were analysed and the three most common reasons were need of refitting, lack of supplies and pregnancy. One hundred pregnancies were reported and of these about a third were probably related to the closing of the clinic. The average income of the families under review was found to be 17 dollars a week, which is 10 dollars less than the minimum family budget estimated by the Boston Community Health Association as necessary for a family of six. Of the families visited 27 per cent were on relief and only 16 per cent had incomes equal to or higher than the required minimum of 27 dollars; 39 per cent had more than five children (the average number of children per patient being 4.2). It would certainly appear to be a short-sighted policy on the part of the State to refuse to allow such people the much-needed facilities for controlling their fertility.

M. C. N. JACKSON.

Journal of Heredity

March 1938, Vol. 29, No. 3.—*Contributions of the 1937 National Twins Convention to Research.*—By D. C. Rife.—This remarkable convention was first organized in 1931, and the 1937 meeting was attended by no less than 2,500 pairs of twins, ranging in age from 6 months to 81 years. The street parade of the twins must have presented a striking spectacle. The author took the opportunity of studying the diagnosis of zygosity. A large number of pairs was classified on the basis of general similarities of various kinds, particular importance being attached to distribution and shade of iris pigmentation; blood grouping and taste testing were also employed. The same pairs were then classified according to the system of

MacArthur of Toronto, which is based upon comparison of finger and palm prints. The MacArthur classification was apparently correct in 58 out of 61 cases. Three pairs, diagnosed as identical by both systems, showed a difference in ability to taste phenylthiocarbamide; in one case this was apparently due to general taste deficiency in one twin, probably the result of poliomyelitis. As the test is ordinarily applied a difference in taste reaction cannot be taken to rule out monozygosity; it may well be that the difference is of a quantitative character and that a few cases are difficult to classify, i.e. show a high threshold of reaction to the test substance.

April 1938, Vol. 29, No. 4.—*Spontaneous tail amputation in the Norway rat.*—By G. W. Wooley and L. J. Cole.—The amputation, due to a dry necrosis, usually takes place between the tenth and twentieth days. The hereditary factor is probably recessive, but there is great variation in expression, extending to cases in which the process does not take place at all. There is marked seasonal difference in expression. It is suggested that the genetic factor makes the developing rat especially susceptible to environmental variations which may cause an arrest of development. *Dental abnormalities in cleido-cranial dysostosis.*—By M. A. Rushton.—It is probable that some of the dental abnormalities in this condition, such as hooked and distorted roots, compression of crowns, and failure to erupt, are due to a partial defect of the bone absorption mechanism of the jaws. Dichotomy producing supernumerary teeth occurs late and may be secondary to the abnormality of the jaw processes. *Hereditary acholuric jaundice in a mutant strain of rats.*—By C. H. Gunn.—The defect behaves as a simple recessive character, but 50 per cent of the heterozygotes showed increased fragility of red cells and a reticulocytosis. Unlike man, the affected rat does not respond to splenectomy. Affected rats show a lag in growth and also nervous symptoms; these effects are due to an inability to use carotene as a source of vitamin A. *Progressive heredity and anticipation.*—By R. Goldschmidt.—While agreeing that most supposed instances of anticipation and of apparently increased severity in later generations are due to faulty interpretation, the author considers that these phenomena may possibly occur. He cites in particular a well-known example of myotonic dystrophy in a family of Black Forest peasants. He considers that a genetic explanation is possible, and uses the analogy of vestigial wing in *Drosophila*, the inheritance of which he has lately studied. There exist a number of modifying genes which affect the expression of the main gene in the heterozygote. According to the presence or absence of these modifiers, the heterozygotes range from normality, through instances in which some are abnormal, and finally to 100 per cent abnormal heterozygotes. Furthermore, the degree of defect, which is associated with the time at which lysis of the wing substance

commences, varies in the same way. The existence of such modifiers could explain anticipation and increasing severity, if there was a progressive accumulation of the appropriate modifiers. The author is of the opinion that "the probability of increase in their number increases whenever one pair has become homozygous by chance. Such an event then would start a series of progressive heredity which otherwise would not occur." *Five generations of short digits*.—By M. R. Walter.—An extensive pedigree of brachydactyly with thirty-nine affected persons in five generations; there is no departure from the criteria of simple dominant transmission. *The inheritance of dew-claws in the dog*.—By C. E. Keeler and H. C. Trimble.—The extra digit on the hind feet of dogs represents a reappearance of the first digit (hallux), which most candidæ have lost. The polydactylous condition is due to a dominant gene of variable expression. Some heterozygotes have two dew-claws, some one, while some display no abnormality. 48 per cent of heterozygotes are abnormal, while an F₂ from an outcross to non-dew claw stock gave 58 per cent affected.

May 1938, Vol. 29, No. 5.—*Hairless Siamese cats*.—By E. Letard.—At birth, the affected kittens have a thinner coat than is usual; this disappears in 10 to 14 days. After a few days there is a second growth of hair, which is abundant at 8 to 10 weeks; this gradually disappears until at six months the skin is completely hairless, or covered only by a slight down. A single recessive factor is probably responsible. *A pedigree of symphalangism*.—By K. A. Stiles and R. A. Weber.—In this condition there is fusion at some or all of the proximal joints of the fingers and toes; occasionally more than one joint may be affected in a single digit. In the family described the gene had been transmitted as a Mendelian dominant through six generations. *Hydrocephalus in swine*.—By C. T. Blunn and E. H. Hughes.—The hydrocephalus was of the external type and occurred in Duroc-Jersey pigs. The affected animals were either born dead or died within two days. There was an associated paleness of the coat and marked reduction in the length of the tail. A single recessive factor is responsible.

June 1938, Vol. 29, No. 6.—*Ivory, a feral mutation in Peromyscus*.—By R. R. Huestis.—This mutation in the deer-mouse was found in a trapped wild male. The juvenile coat is pale brown and becomes lighter, the adult being almost white; the eyes are red. The gene is recessive and is not allelomorphic to albino, pink eye, brown or silver-agouti.

July 1938, Vol. 29, No. 7.—*Twinning in Turtles*.—By S. F. Hildebrand.—A number of conjoined twins have been reported but their occurrence is probably a rare event. 100,000 terrapins hatched at a U.S. Fisheries Station included only two specimens. Separate identical twins would be difficult to recognize after hatching but have been found in the egg. *Coat Colour in the Meadow-vole*.—By F. N.

Clark.—Cream colour appeared as a mutation; it is due to a recessive factor. *Aids to the Identification of Twins in Cattle*.—By G. Bonnier and S. Skarman.—The value of monozygotic twins for research on such subjects as milk production needs no emphasis. The Swedish Animal Breeding Institute has arranged with a large number of breeders to buy all their heifer-twins. It is found that about 10 per cent are monozygotic but the difficulties of diagnosis are far greater than in man; to mention a single point, genetic uniformity within breeds has been achieved to a considerable degree. A large number of characteristics have to be noted, and in particular it is found that the sizes of cross-sections of hair are especially useful.

August 1938, Vol. 29, No. 8.—*Insanity and Genius*.—By E. M. East.—A crushing reply to the popular belief that they are akin. *The Inheritance of High Uric Acid Excretion in Dogs*.—By H. C. Trimble and C. E. Keeler.—In carnivora the principal end-product of purine metabolism is allantoin, and not uric acid as in man. It was discovered, however, twenty years ago that certain dogs of the Dalmatian breed excrete almost as much uric acid as does the human subject. The present investigation shows that the distinction between high and low excretion is sharp; there is no intermediate condition. High excretion behaves as a simple autosomal recessive character. There is no association with the type of sporting characteristic of the Dalmatian breed. Amongst the cross-bred animals born during the experiments those with diluted spots of pigment were consistently low producers, while the high producers consistently showed uniform black spots. *Methods of Correcting Pedigree Data*.—By M. T. Macklin.—A discussion of the "sib" and "proband" methods, with a suggested "percentage" method based on direct calculation of an expected number. Controversy is out of place in an abstract; it must suffice to say that the abstractor fears that when the mathematicians get at Miss Macklin there will be another whitening heap of bones on the trail of those who have light-heartedly set out to fit the three to one ratio to human data.

September 1938, Vol. 29, No. 9.—*Genetics of Quintuplets*. 1. *Diagnosis of the Dionne quintuplets as a monozygotic set*.—By J. W. MacArthur.—An examination of blood-grouping, various facial features, and in particular finger, palm and sole prints, indicates that the quins are an identical set. *Hereditary Susceptibility to Sepsis*.—By S. E. Stoddard.—A family group in which a high proportion of individuals had died of "blood poisoning," while four living persons are stated to be unusually prone to infection. The pedigree suggests a dominant factor. *Comparative Studies on the Chromosome Numbers in Sheep, Goat and Sheep-goat Hybrids*.—By R. O. Berry.—It has been found that the cross may be fertile but in a series of matings between female Angora goats and Merino rams, no living full-time lamb was produced. It is

shown that the difference in chromosome constitution between the two specimens is considerable. The number is 60 in the goat, 54 in the sheep, and was 57 in a hybrid. Theoretically, the chromosome complex of the sheep could be made to resemble that of the goat by fragmentation. *Hereditary Opalescent Dentin*.—By H. C. Hodge and S. B. Finn.—The affected teeth are extremely translucent, friable and prone to discoloration. It is thought possible that this defect is not particularly rare and that certain recorded cases described under other names are really cases of this condition. Three family groups are reported in which inheritance is dominant. *Merle or Calico Foxhounds*.—By J. M. Phillips and E. D. Knight.—This is a dilution affecting some areas more than others; the areas of full colour have a marbled appearance. The desired pattern is that of the heterozygotes; homozygotes are white with small coloured areas, and are invariably deaf and exhibit eye defects also. The heterozygotes are not infrequently deaf or partially deaf. *Ten Pairs of Twins*.—By I. M. Mellen.—A high concentration occurring in three generations of a family group.

October 1938, Vol. 29, No. 10.—*Genetics of the Fowl. 9. Naked, a new sex-linked mutation*.—By F. B. Hutt and P. D. Sturkie.—The feathers do not erupt properly from their follicles. The condition is due to a sex-linked recessive gene. About half the affected chicks die during the last two or three days of incubation. Amongst those hatched the mortality was 55 per cent. during the first six weeks. The homozygous males, with two mutant genes, are not more severely affected than the affected females possessing only one.

November 1938, Vol. 29, No. 11.—*Bent-nose in the Norway Rat*.—By W. E. Heston.—With the exception of abnormalities common in rachitic animals the bent-nose was not associated with other malformations. Hereditary factors are certainly involved, and there is definite evidence of segregation; in general the condition behaves as a recessive character. More than one pair of genes are probably concerned, though some of these may be merely modifiers. The frequency of the condition in affected stocks is greatly modified by diet. The calcium-phosphorus balance in the food is a very important factor and the incidence of the abnormality may be increased by too much or too little calcium. Vitamin D counteracts the evil effects of an unbalanced ratio, so it too diminishes the frequency of bent-nose.

J. A. FRASER ROBERTS.

Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly

July 1939, Vol. 17, No. 3.—*Differential Reproduction in England*.—By Christopher Tietze.*—Dr.

* This paper and the paper by Karpinos and Kiser, abstracted on next page, are the subjects of a critical review to be published in the next issue.

Tietze presents birth-rates by occupational class, relating births with males instead of females, as married and unmarried males can with equal readiness be divided into occupational groups. The technique here outlined is much simpler than that already described in these pages.* Differences in marriage age groups are deceptive as women whose husbands are in professional occupations marry four years later than those in the labouring classes. This alone makes the fertility rate of the former appear higher by one-fifth. If it is not possible to correct this error by standardizing not on marriage age but on duration of marriage, then births may be grouped by age of father rather than of mother, and related to the total number of men, married and unmarried, in the corresponding age groups. Summation over a whole reproductive life yields a "total paternity rate" which gives the number of births per 1,000 men during their lifetime. The computation of fertility rates by relating births to the total number of females in each age group is inadvisable. The employment of a large proportion of women in certain occupations would overweight these groups and make their fertility rates appear unduly low. But total paternity and fertility rates will be identical if the proportion of the sexes in the adult population is approximately equal. Total paternity rates are here used for the study of differential reproduction in England and Wales, based on part IIa of the Registrar-General's Decennial Supplement for 1931, supplemented by the Australian age-specific paternity rates for 1933. Tables demonstrate the familiar inverse ratio between social status and fertility, but a few further points of interest are demonstrated, namely the high fertility rate of coal miners and the low rate for agricultural labourers, in direct contrast with the high fertility of farm workers in the U.S.A. A parallel is demonstrated between the total paternity rate and infant mortality; the subtraction of infant deaths from total births does not affect the total paternity rates, and it is shown that the replacement level is only slightly surpassed by miners and unskilled workers and that the rate for professional occupations is nearly 40 per cent below replacement level.

Trends in Age-Specific Fertility Rates.—Henry S. Shryock, Jr., discusses the relation between periods of economic depression and recovery and the fertility rate. His data show the changes in age-specific birth-rates during stated periods since the World War in different European countries, South Africa and New Zealand. The decrease in fertility rates for older women is attributed to the supposition that, having produced a large family while young, they then started to practise family limitation and put a stop to child-bearing. Women of a younger generation, who have been familiar with birth-control methods since early in married life, may still be planning additions to a spaced family

* EUGENICS REVIEW, 1938, 30, 101-7.

in the later stages of the reproductive period. Hence there may soon be an upward trend in fertility rates above the age of 30, though present trends do not yet afford evidence of this.

The Effect of Tuberculosis on the Size of the Family.—By Jean Downes.—A possible contributing factor to the decline in the tuberculous death-rate in the past is indicated in this study. A low fertility among the tuberculous combined with a high mortality among their offspring tends to eliminate the tuberculous family from the population.

October 1939, Vol. 17, No. 4.—*The Differential Fertility and Potential Rates of Growth of Various Income and Educational Classes of Urban Populations in the United States.*—By Bernard D. Karpinos and Clyde V. Kiser.—From data collected in the National Health Survey, conducted by the United States Public Health Service, the authors are able to give some indication of differential rates of reproduction among urban white groups and afford a comparison of the present status of class differences in fertility when the factor of variations in proportions married is allowed to operate and when it is held constant.

In this issue Dr. Regine K. Stix again stresses the importance of birth-control clinics suiting their contraceptive methods to the individual needs of their patients, referring to the special difficulties of some techniques for women living in overcrowded homes.

K. H.

Quarterly Review of Biology

March and June 1939, Vol. 14, Nos. 1 and 2.—*Adolescent Sterility.*—By M. F. Ashley-Montagu.—The inception of puberty is generally believed to be the sign of the development of the capacity to reproduce; the writer of this paper seeks to show that there is an interval of adolescent sterility between puberty and reproductive maturity. Puberty is defined as the period when changes in the reproductive system are demonstrated by the appearance of the first œstrus or ménarche and of the secondary sexual characters; ovulation does not follow until after the lapse of some time, but the variation of the human species in this respect is apparently considerable, and it may be that genetic differences, expressed in differences of the duration of the interval, exist in different human groups.

Investigations with mammals—mouse, rat, macaque and chimpanzee—bear out this view, as do observations made by students of humanity in various parts of the world. In India, for instance, contrary to the traditional Western belief in the child-mothers of the East, and as shown by the 1921 census, where the age of the female at marriage averages 13.33 years, the first child is usually born after three years of effective marriage. Tables showing the marriage-pregnancy gap in

young Chinese girls give a similar interval, and ethnologists have noted a remarkable absence of pregnancies among the promiscuous adolescents of the Melanesian Islands. The list of literature consulted contains no less than 160 titles.

K. H.

Sociological Review

April 1939, Vol. 31, No. 2.—The article in this number most likely to attract attention is one on the Causes of War by Morris Ginsberg. He considers in turn the three theories which may be called the Marxist, the Liberal and the Psycho-Analytic. The Marxist theory that war is due to capitalism scarcely merits the attention he gives it. In a sense all wars are economic, since there is no clear division between politics and economics; but the more special proposition that wars are caused by the intrigues of financiers for new markets is amply disproved by recent events, which show that socialized states bring not peace but "totalitarian" war—a far worse thing than such minor escapades of financiers as the Boer War or the occupation of Egypt. It was like most Marxist theory based on nineteenth-century conditions. So for that matter was the Liberal theory, whose greatest exponent was Sir Norman Angell. Since this theory establishes not that wars do not exist but that they do not pay, it is not clearly distinguishable from the psycho-analyst's view that war is an atavistic survival of primitive barbarism. All three theories seem inadequate to an age which has experienced horrors unsuspected in the last century, dictators who glorify war for its own sake, who are indifferent to the material welfare of their subjects, and who to preserve themselves will commit villainies never practised by the worst financier.

In a somewhat similar spirit T. Maling discusses "psycho-analysis and politics," that is to say the extent to which national policy, external or internal, can be explained not on rational grounds but as the result of psychological reactions.

Raymond Firth is concerned with a more detailed criticism of "mass-observation" which he shows to be neither so original nor so valuable as has been claimed by its practitioners, particularly since it has often to chronicle only what is said, not what is done, by the human material which it studies.

Charlotte Luetkens considers statistically the enrolments at German universities since 1933. Before that date, in spite of the slump, there were so many students that there was a danger of intellectual unemployment: since the Nazis came to power, numbers have dropped very steeply except in "pedagogic" subjects. The reasons are obvious.

Pearl Moshinsky studies the correlation between fertility and intelligence within social classes. It is true that the intelligence of children varies inversely with the size of their family, but this is the

resultant of the facts that the more prosperous classes show greater intelligence but have fewer children. When separate samples of each social class are taken, it appears that there is little connection between the smallness of a family and the intelligence of the individuals composing it.

July 1939, Vol. 31, No. 3.—This number begins with an interesting article by G. P. Gooch on "Some Conceptions of History"—history which, as he points out, is a modern growth founded on von Ranke's principle that one must go back to genuine contemporary documents and on Darwin's refutation of the theological postulate of a recent creation of the world.

Charles Grant Robertson briefly describes the origin and growth of the "provincial" universities, a typically British growth without state assistance and based on local patriotism, private munificence and a spirit of resistance to ecclesiastical control.

L. Radzinowicz draws attention to the difficulties in establishing the connection between economic conditions and crime. It is not surprising that this should be difficult, for whereas everyone nowadays admits that crime is due at least as much to environment as to the individual's nature, it is very doubtful how far the environmental causes are economic in any direct sense. To give the most obvious example, very few persons are really driven to crime by poverty.

Mr. K. T. Lim discusses the differences in frequency of marriage between various classes and at different dates. On the whole it would appear that thirty years ago marriage was less frequent among unskilled labourers than in other classes, but that this has decreased proportionately in a sufficient degree to offset the decreased fertility of this social group. But, as in all such studies, there are so many difficulties in making satisfactory divisions, so many unexplained figures and so great a likelihood of facts being intentionally misstated that it is not easy to be certain even of this conclusion.

Goronwy Daniel discusses the age-composition of labour migration. He reaches the conclusion that, as might be expected, migration is most frequent among the young and very infrequent at the age at which men normally have young children to support.

Zeitschrift für Freie Deutsche Forschung (Libres Recherches Allemandes)

July and November 1938, Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2; March 1939, Vol. 2, No. 1.—More than 1,800 scholars, many of whom had been among those who made Germany and Austria famous throughout the world, have had to leave the universities, institutes and laboratories of these countries since National Socialism came to power. All freedom of research was suppressed. What these scholars discover, invent, create abroad in their exile, is naturally published for the public and in the languages of the countries which have granted them hospitality, and does not reach German-speaking readers. To redress this the journal under review, edited by the Freie Deutsche Hochschule (Free German Academy) in Paris, tries to publish contributions from all the various fields of arts and science, especially philosophy, sociology, psychology, economics, history, jurisprudence, literature, and the fine arts, and to report on the most important problems of theoretical physics, chemistry and biology. Thus we cannot expect it to be especially concerned with genetics and eugenics. An idea of the scope of the journal may be obtained from the following contents list.

Physics and reality, by Albert Einstein. *The logical, psychological and physical limits of indeterminism as opposed to causality* (Heisenberg), by Alfred Stern. *On the philosophical basis of National Socialism*, by Siegfried Marck. *Forms of government and administration among primitive races, a contribution to the evolution of law*, by Julius E. Lips. *"Strangeness complex" and hyper-nationalism, a contribution to the social history of German race ideology*, by Wolfgang Hallgarten. *National Socialist learning and the tasks of free German research*, by Johann L. Schmidt. *Principal considerations on German foreign politics*, by Alfred Meusel. *Heinrich Heine and the European revolutions*, by Edmond Vermeil. *Studies on the economic situation of the population in Germany*, by Peter Forster. *Discrete and continuous objects*, by Abraham Adolf Fraenkel. *The historical importance of the Etruscan problem. Introduction: Alfred Rosenberg's Etruscophobia*, by Hans Mühlestein. *On formalism in philosophy of the law*, by Hugo Sinzheimer. *The end of self-government in Germany*, by Joachim Seiler. *Man and Language*, by Paul L. Landsberg. F. TIETZE.